TEAS-Meave. Bates. Bayard, Bell, Benjamin Broderica, Cameros, Candler, Greerut Clark, Clinsman, Collamer, Cris ages, Dixon Decalitic, Durkes, foot, Foster, Hamin, Ham-man, Hauston, Peace, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs,

wilson Heuston, Peace, Wilson Cay, Davis, Douglas, Pitch, NATS.—Mesers Bipler, Belght, Cay, Davis, Douglas, Pitch, NATS.—Mesers, Bipler, Henter, Iverson, Johnson (Cenn.), King, Physician Polis, Rice, Sidell, Trumpull, Ward, Yulee, Mr. KENNEDY (Inc.) was temporarily absent, but Would have video yes.

After a protracted discussion, it was resolved to ad-

After a profracted discussion, it was resolved to airmit to the floor only Representatives and the Clerk of the Houre, Foreign Ministers, Heads of Departments. Supreme Judges, Ex Presidents, Ex Vice Presidents and Ex-Senators.

The appropriation Military Academy bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BARKSDALE (Miss) offered the following,

which was adopt di.

Wherea, it has been announced to foreign journa's that the
Courts of France and Eng and tave given notice to our Govern
ment that the creation of Cuba to the United States will not be
lie rated, even with the consent of Spain, therefore,
Beselved That the President be, and hereby is, requested, if
it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate
to this House the correspondence between the Government of
France and Ergind and our own relative to the cession of Guba
to the United States.

Mr. HARRIS (Mc.) seked, but failed to obtain.

Mr. HARRIS (Mr.) Execut, but raised to obtain, leave to offer a joint resolution, requesting the President to interfere in the Mortara case.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appro-

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) effered an amendment that no Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) ellered as ameadment that we part of the appropriation for removing the Indians in Washington and Oregon to the reserves, and there temporarily maintaining them, shall be used to purchase arms as d ammustion for these Indians.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) explained that the Indian Butter and income and

reau did not give gons to hostile Indians, and sug-gested a provise that nothing herein shall interfere with the treaty stipulations, which we are bound to

Mr. BLAIRS amendment, thus modified, was adopted, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the President's Anousl Message.

Mr. NICHOL'S (Obio) wished to put on record his protest against the passage of the bill pensioning the acidiers of the war of 1812. Should it become a law, it would entail a curse upon the country. It was for the benefit of mere dependents on the gratuity of the Gevernment, at the expense of the industrial classes. The Revolutionary pension system farmished no precedent for that now proposed. Provision already exists for those disabled in the public services. The idea of pensioning men for patriotism was not in accordance with our institutions. For a reply to the argument that such pensions would all outless apprit of patriotism, and provide against the contingency of a large standing aimy. Mr. Nichols said the young men who railied to our standard in the Mexican War had no attimulus of that kind. Patriotism does not need culture: it overflows in every American heart. According to his calculation, nearly \$13,000,000 are required annually to curry out the provisions of the bid. A pertinent question was: "Where is the money to come from!"

Mr. FENTON (N. Y) said we did not pension those

Mr. FENTON (N. Y) said we did not pension those Mr. FENTON (N. Y) said we did not pension those who entered the rervice of 1812 and the later wars simply for service, but provided that if any were disabled while in the line of duty, they should be pensioned from the date of the injury, to continue during life. The substitute he affected to the Soldiers' bill was intended to remedy the hijastice to this class of persons, and to carry out the contract made with them. If the bill had embedied only those who are dependent and in want, he would have cordially supported it, and attached his substitute as an amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON (Mo.) said the result of our policy has been to submit to outrages and insult, until not

and in want, he would have coraisly supported it, and
attached his substitute as an amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON (Mo.) said the result of our policy
has been to submit to outrages and insult, until not
only the great, but the smallest nations trample on our
flag and infrings on our public and private rights. It
is high time for us to "seert our proper position, and
sternly maintain it. Our treatment from Spain has
been of the most aggravated character. How can our
Government expect to be respected unless it exteads
protection to our citizens? He did not know what
instructions our Minister to Madrid has received, but he knew it would be the desire of the American people that a demand should be made for full indemity for all
wrongs. If Spain refuse this our Minister should demand his passports and return home, and the Government should send a squadron, and take possession of
Cuba as indementy for the past, and security for the
future. Our self-respect demends such a course, and
he flattered himselt, this would be the policy of
the Executive. It was known that France and
Ergland are opposed to the extension of
our territory. We want more action and
less dehate, an imperious and unalterable necessity for our acquisition of Cuba. Why should
there be longer delay? Let us offer Spain a fair, nay,
an exorbitant price for the Island. If she refuse then
we shall be justified in the eyes of all nations for taking
possession of it. Mr. Anderson alludel to the affaira
of Central America, advocating the recommendation
in the President's Message, and wishing to arm the
Executive with ampire power to obtain to freas of our
grievances. There being a failure to obtain indemnity
from Mexico we should take possession of her Territory all along our Southern border. We should annul
the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and, irrespective of the
opiniont of foregri rations, freely assert and maintain
the Mostroe doe rice.

Mr. Washellen her treaty, and, irrespective of the
opiniont of foregri rations, freely assert and maintain

opinion of foreign rations, freely assert and maintain the Mosroe doc rice.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) characterized the Demo Mr. WASHBURN (Mc) characterized the Democratic party as an edgalchy, the organ and representative of the slave propagandists, and fully committed to execute their commands. The Republican party is the truly Democratic party. In those States where it rehed on its own principles and energies, it is united and impregnable. Its fidelity to these is the condition of its success; it has nothing to gain by avaiding the real issues. He condemned Squaster united and in pregnable. Its fidelity to these is the condition of its success; it has nothing to gain by avoiding the real issues. He condemned Squatter Severeigety, and said it had quashed Cass, Douglas and its other criginal advocates. An ommibus would now contain all who adhere to that doctrine. He advocated legislation by Congress to probibit Slavery in the Territories and reprobated the Dred Scott decision. The struggle of Freedom over Slavery has barely begun, and hence it becomes the daily of the Republicans to remain firm, and in no event lower its high standard of principles. When, after years of uncasiness and apprehension, it became apparent to the people of the Free States that the so-called Democratic party had been subsidied by the slaveholders; and it was seen that among the organizations of the day there was no one which, from its combined carnesticss and liberality, was competent to maintain the cause of Liberty and the Constitution against the Slaveholding Oligarchy, they delayed not to call into existence a party for that purpose, and they called it the Republican party, and what better name could have been given to it? It is suggestive of the better days of the Republic; it has an odor of genuine rationality, its associations are of liberty, order and law; it is the name by which the authors of the Declaration of Independence and father of the Constitution choses to be known; it speaks for itself, and needs no qualifying term. The party which is worthy to bear it should hold every lover of hiberty, every hater of poppression, every opponent of heary fanalicism, whether in the North or South. In ellesion to the dangers besetting the Republican party, he vinder de its position in reference to Territorial sovereignty, a said that abiling with old Proderce, he would not, who he had two weapons to destroy a monester, throw one of them away.

The Committee rose, and the Isdian Appropriation bill was passed, when the House aljourned.

New-Jersey Legislature.
TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.
Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. Members are arriving rapidly. The Governor's Message will be delivered on Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 10, 1839.

The employees of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad struck for their wages to-day. They have not received any pay for the last six months. They stopped a train from Chicago, at Joliet, and the passengers were compelled to return here. They also stopped a train from St. Louis, at S.ringfield. Connectable excitement exists along the line of the road in regard to the matter. Railroad Strike.

Kentucky State Convention.

Kentucky State Convention.

CINCINATI, Monday, Jan. 10, 1850.

The Kentucky State Convention on Saturday, adopted a platform indorsing the Cincinati platform and the Dred Sout decision, excouraging the acquisition of Cuba, denouncing sectional sgitations in the North, and Know-Nethingiam, indorsing the Administration, and proposing that the determination of their differences upon mitor and unascential points, such as Kansas and Lecomptonism, shall not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Democracy of Kantucky. The great feature of the Convention was the triumph of the Breckinridge laterest over the floyd party, the zealous supporters of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

Loss of the Brig Oregon. Boston, Mosday, Jan. 10, 1859.
The brig Oregon, Capt. Race, from Boston for Boothbay, in ballast, went ashore last night one quarter of a mile east of Black Rock, Cohassett, and became a total loss. The crew were saved, with the exception of one man, who was washed overboard.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

Res 57, 3, 8, 15, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 14, 92, 60, 37, 26, 37.

From Albany.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna. ALBANY, Mooday, Jan. 10, 1859.

The Assembly Committees will be announced tomorrow. It is understool that Mr. Hall, the rival candidate for Speaker, to whom the Chairmanship of the Committee on Wass and Means belongs by usage, declines, and that the post will be given to

Mr. Conkling. The Chairmen of some of the other prominent Committees are believed to be as follows: COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION TUTHILL of Kings. CITIES AND VILLAGES..... POND of Rechester.

BANKS DAVIS of Orange. There was an immense crowd at the Governor's levee this evening.

To the Associated Prom. ALEANY, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859. Gov. Morgan gave his first levee to night. The at-

Gov. Morgan gave his first levee to night. The attendance was very large.

Caus! Commissioner Gardner this morning was sworn into office by the Secretary of State.

The new Canal Board met and organized to-day, after which they adjourned to the 18th inst. The calendar will be taken up on the 8th of Fabroary.

The addition of the new members of the Board. Lieur, Gov. Campbell and Canal Commissioner Gardner, both Republicans, leaves the political division the same as last year—six Democrats to three Republicans.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.
This morning the steam boiler of Joseph Waitaker's ard oil establishment on Broadway exploded, severely injuring seven persons. The concussion was tremerdous, uplifting the floor and forcing out all the deors and windows in the rear part of the building. The damage to the building is not more than \$1,200.

Hamilton, C. W., Mooday, Jan. 10, 1859.

A man named John Mitchell to-day, was discovered in the act of cutting his wife's throat. The lojucies he inflicted were so revere that she died almost immediately. The murderer has been arrested.

Anniversary of the Battle of New-

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

The appriversary of the battle of New-Orleans was duly colebrated here on the 8th inst., by a grand turnout of the military and civic societies. General Scott was in the procession, and attracted general attention.

Railroad Casualty,
CHESTER, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1859.
Two men, one named Vincent Arnold, and the other supposed to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the Express train, while crossing the track this e eding at this place. Their nodies were horribly manufeld.

Fire at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

A large portion of James M. Lecch's foundry, in this city, was burned this morning. Insured for \$3.500 in the Augusta Banking Insurance Company; \$5.000 in the Quaker City Company, Philadelphia; and \$3,000 in the State of Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBAST, Jan. 10, 1850. SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1850.

The Sciente met at 7 p. m., and the PRESIDENT annourced the following Standing Committees:

On Caralis-Mesera Presser, Loveland and Mather-Mr. Presser taking the clace of Mr. Stow.

Charitable and Religious Societies-Mesera Truman, Smith and Presser.

Internal Afaire of Towns and Counties-J. A. Willard, Q. B. Wreier and J. Spincla Commerce and Navigation-Mesers. Ames, Laftin and Sionn.

Hoan.
Literature—Messra. Laff'n, Scott and Burham.
Literature—Messra. Laff'n, Scott and Burham.
Manufactures—Messra. Proceer, O. S. Whoeler and Johnson.
Expiring Lakes—Messra. Patterson, Proceer and Douglas.
The remainder of the Standing Committees are the same as last year.

Mr. Stow was left off all the Committees at his own request, his health being such as will probably detain him from his seat a greater pertion of the

A Special Committee on aid to the Insbriate Asylum was then appointed. It consists of Meesra. Trumss,

Ames and Schell.

The Senste then, without the transaction of any further business, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.
The Assembly met at 4 p m.

Fer increased compensation to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

For the amendment of the emigrant laws so as to relieve counties.

A remonstrance from the people of Brooklyn against the bill to close the tunnel running through Atlantic street, asking that the bill be postponed till an opportunity is afforded to be heard against it. This was presented by Mr. MEEKS. presented by Mr. MEEKS.

By Mr. HALL, to provide for the distribution of al unclaimed dividends among the School Districts.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, to provide for compensation for Language Vary Vary

By Mr. DURYEA, to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Wallabout Martyrs. By Mr. REILLY, to authorize the Common Courcil

of New-York to appoint one hundred mo By Mr. HALL, to assess the lands of the Saratoga

and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, now exempted.

By Mr. Mr. B. K. JOHNSON-To repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be w toesses.

By Mr. VAN HORN-For the better protection of fruit growers.

By Mr. BUMP-To amend the Apportionment act

by Mr. BUMP—To amend the Apportionment act so as to give two members to Broome County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. OPDYCK—For increasing the number on the Committee of Ways and Means and Canals to seven each. Adopted.

By Mr. DURYEA—For the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor and Special to meet.

Commissioners by the Governor and Senate to meet a similar Committee from New-Jersey to confer on

Quarantine matters. Laid over
By Mr. RUTHERFORD-A concurrent resolution,

By Mr. RUTHERFORD—A concurrent resolution, declaring the present mode of electing the President of the United States anti-republican, and instructing our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an amendment of the Constitution so as to previde for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Laid over.

The Governor's Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HALL in the chair. After brief remarks from Mr. SCHOLFIELD, in which he stated that the Republicans were waiting to see whether the Democrats, who were rather severely handled in the Message, had any defense to make, progress was reported.

handled in the Message, had any defense to make, progress was reported.

The remainder of the session was consumed in debate on the question of the invitation extended to the clergymen of Albany and its vicinity to open the sessions with prayer. The Albany clergymen having declined, and the clergymen of Troy, West Troy and Greenburgh, having accepted, the soceptance of the the latter was received by the House, and the Speaker requested to make appointments with the latter.

Adjourned.

Weather Reports.

OSWEGO, N. Y., sunrise. —Foot of anw; thermometer 20 de grees below zero; reported 20 below in the suburbs.

OCOMESSICION N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 20 below.

WATER-YOWN N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 20 below.

FULTON, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 30 below.

PULTON, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 30 below.

HUSSON, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 35 below.

HUSSON, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 10 below.

BUFFALO, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 11 below.

BUFFALO, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 10 below.

BUFFALO, N. Y., sunrise. —Thermometer 10 below.

BOSTON, Mass., sunrise. —Thermometer 5 below; 10 a. m., see.

PORTLAND, Me., sunrise.—Thermometer 17 below.
PARTPORT, Me., sunrise.—Thermometer 17 below; encowing
ad blowing hard.
BARGE, Me., annrise.—Thermometer 25 below.
HORNELIVILLE, N. Y., 7 a. m.—Thermometer 10 below;

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sa. m.—Thermometer is below. DUNKIEK, N. Y.—Clear and cold; about 12 inches snow; ther MONTPELIER, Vt., sunrise-Thornsometer 21 below; 11 a m.

I do
RUBLINGTON, VI., senrise—Thormometer 12 below.
RUBLINGTON, VI., sunrise—Thermometer 36 below.
ST. JOSESBURY, VI., sunrise—Thermometer 36 below.
ST. JOSESBURY, VI., sunrise—Thermometer 30 below.
PLEMER, N. Y.—Thermometer 12 below; wind N.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Clear and very cold; thermometer

PRILADELPHIA, 9 a. m.—Thermometer 30 below.
MONDAY, Jan. 10—1
SQUAN, N. J.—Wind morth-west, fresh, very cold clear.

Long Brancz, N. J.—Very foggy on the water; no vessel in sight, wind fresh fr m north-west; thermometer 2 below zero.

BIGLAND—No vessel in sight; foggy on the water; wind north-west, fresh, very sold.

U. S. Supreme Court. No. 26.—Ross Winans vs. The New-York and Eris R. Company. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Justice Orior de-

livered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judg-

herest the opinion of the Court, anniming the Jadgmeet with costs.

No. 198 - The Union Issuerance Company vs. J.
Bear Hoge. Error to the Circuit Court for the
Northern District of New York. Jastice Nalson delevered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond vs. The City of Milwankee,
et al. Appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin
et al. Chief Jostice Takey delivered the spinion of
the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 36.—Argument continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellants.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OREGON BILL.

From An Occasional Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1859.

You are aware that very many of the Republic cans of the House have determined to oppose the bill for the admission of Oregon. Insamuch as the introduction of Fice States to the Union is a prime object of the Republican party, its friends will naturally wish to know the reason for this departure from its settled policy.

The reas n is at band. It is found in the character of the Constitution which the miscalled "Democracy" of Oregon has framed for the future government of its people. Concede, for the argament's aske, that that instrument is, technically, "Republican in form," and, therefore, within the letter of the requisition of the United States Constitution; yet, in some vital particulars, it is not Republican in its spirit, but, on the contrary, is oligarchical and aristocratic.

I. It inhibits the immigration of free negroes

and mulattees; in reality, it excludes this class of people from the State. Of course, this is at war with that provision of the Federal Constitution which insures to the citizens of any State the privileges and immunicies of citizens in each and all the States. In many States of the Union, negroes are citizens, and enjoy all the privileges and immu-nities of the most favored class of citizens. But their exclusion from the inchoate State of Oregon is more than a violation of the Federal Constitution It is hostile to the genius of free institutious, the liberal spirit of the age, and the golden precepts of the Christian faith. We will not add that it is antidemocratic, because, as "Democracy" is defined in the creed, and illustrated in the conduct of its current professors, we think this despotic and dis-bolical provision is eminently Democratic.

II. It prohibits free negroes and mulattoes from

holding real estate, or making contracts, or maintaining suits in any of the Courts of the State. This prohibition is subject to the same constitutional objection as that which forbids immigration. It is more infamous than that inhibition. may possibly get into the State; they may be found This inhuman clause of its Constitution denies them a bome, or even a hovel. It for-bids their working for hire; and, when outraged by the grossest attacks upon their lives, liberties. or preperties, it leaves them remediess. This is barbarous. It would disgrace the twelfatt civilization of the dark sges. It would bent the savage "institutions" (if they have institutions of any sort) of the Feejee Islands. It is worthy only of the Democracy of Oregon.

111. While tree negroes and mulattoes are for-

ever excluded from the right of suffrage, the ballo boxes are thrown open to all aliens of all climes—
"Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites"—provided there be no tinge of African blood in their veins. Many of our friends think that the attempt now Many of our friends think that the attempt now becoming common, to override the true intent of the Federal Constitution, by clothing with one of the highest privileges of citizenship those who are not now and may never become citizens, ought to be resisted whenever the issue is presented. The Oregon Constitution flings it in the face of Congress, and it is believed that Republicans and Americans in the House will rebuke and repel it.

IV. Many Republicans oppose the admission of Oregon because of the paneity of its population. They allege that the opinion is gaining ground, both in Congress and throughout the country, that, as a general rule, Territories should not be admitted to the Union until their inhabitants are equal in amount in the smout to the numbers required for a Representa-tive in the Lower House. It is believed that Oretive in the Lower House. It is believed that Ore-ton has secreely more than half this number. Those who resist the bill for this reason claim that it is not inconsisted with their readmess to admit Karnes with a smaller population, because that Territory is, by universal assent, an exception to ail

Territory is, by universal assent, an exception to all general rules on this subject.

V. The bill is opposed, also, because of the invidious distinction it institutes between Oregon and Kansas. By the English bill of the last session, the "Democracy" forbade Kansas, in case she repudiated the Lecompton swindle, to frame another Constitution until her population equaled the number required for a Representative in Congress. Using the argumentum of hominem, Republicans insist that what was "Democratio" in regard cans insist that what was "Democratic" in regard gon. They, therefore, propose that Jo. Lane and Delazon Smith shall tarry in Territorial Jericho till their Senatorial beards acquire as ample dimensions as those prescribed for the prospective con-Kanasa is conally Democratic in re

script fathers of Kansas.

Such are the grounds—sketched in mere outling -on which Republicans who oppose the bill for the admission of Oregon plant their feet.

MR. DOUGLAS AT HOME.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859. It is evident that, from some cause or other, the once immense popularity of Mr. Douglas in the Feceral Capital has greatly abuted. The best proof of this was the reception that he met on arriving at his home, after a prolonged absence fraught with so much to excise curiosity and to stimulate enthusiasim. His return to Wastineten at the beginning of last session, in December, 1857, was greeted by the assemblage of a large crowd of friends, and by every demonstration of popular welcome. His return on Thursday last, in spite of the lavish expenditure of money for bonfires and music by his personal friends, attracted to his residence and to the railroad station nothing more than a rabble of between 100 and 200 Irishmen, who were easily gathered by the burning of tar barrels, because Mr. Douglas has built hi the city. He came forward to address these rag-smuffins with manifest reflectance, and on finishing his brief speech, unceremoniously shut his door is Douglas from such a campaign and such a victory as that of Illinois, would have been graced by the presence of thousands of respectable citizens.

The account of the affair given by The States is

so superbly grandiloqueot, and so characteristic of the way in which the Washington newspapers are

so superbly grandiloquent, and so characteristic of the way in which the Washington newspapers are managed, that I am tempted to quote you a few specimens. It opens like an epic poem:

"Looking fresh as the morning and firm as a pillar of iron, with his brow wreathed with the triu mph of refer tion, and his heart full of pleasant memories of the glad greetings which met him everywhere in his Souttern tour; be, whom men, in admiration of his genius, political success, and indonitable plock, call Little Grant of the West, arrived at his home in Washington last night, amid the thundering cheers of a delighted people."

Having in this epic strain introduced his hero, Having in this epic strain introduced his hero,

and brought him on the stage, the poet-increase suddenly assumes the dramatic style. A friend addressed Mr. Douglas as that gentleman reacces his mansion:
"Why, Judge, if you continue to grow as you
"Why, Judge, if you continue to call you the Big

are growing, we will soon have to call you the Big To this pointed observation Mr. Douglas, with wonderfully ready humor, and with a charm-ingly felicitous mingling of personal and political alusion, at once responded:

"You know I am for expansion, and I, in keep-

ing with that idea, am expanding, too."
"Faith, that's so," chimed in an Irishman who

It is a misnomer. He is a big giant already! Big in his love for the people. Big in his hopes for the perpetuity of the Union. Big in his fame, his intellect, and in his prospects of increased renown

and slory."
Then follows a glowing description of the at the depat, where the imagination of the bard seems to have rices to the highest pitch, and he revels in joyous visious of thronging multitudes. thundering hurrahs, "the bell of the locomotive "ritging in the dark distance," and the coming train, with "its burning lamps, as it were, figurative of the glery which lights the Douglas's

"path "
Still grander was the scene when the Douglas reached his castle and entered his own halls. "pyramid of tar-harrels, erected on a mound at bittle distance, was lighted. Every window in Mr Douglas's house was lit up. The windows in the houses for many squares around gleamed "hke molten gold. Heavenward soared millions
"of glowing sparks, and a volume of rolling smoke
"from the burning tar, and the firelight as it felt
"on the sea of faces which was collected on the ground, brought into full view the gleam of satisfaction which they wore at the Senator's safe

Our poet of The States has certainly a vivid and profife fancy. To create a sea of faces out of a group of a hundred noisy Irishmen was no great schievement of the imaginative faculty. That has been done before by enthusiastic reporters and credulous listeners. But to build up houses for many squares around the house of Mr. Dougha, and to make their windows gleam like motten gold, is a feat of magic that would have done credit to the fortunate possessor of Aladdin's lamp. To the eyes of common beholders the house of the Doug-las stands in almost solitary grandeur in the midst of a Sahara of mud, with a sort of country sest on one side, and on the other three houses, only one of which, I believe, is occupied. In front is a clay bank, and all around are unoccupied, unfenced squares, where Aladdin might have reared a dozen huge palaces without encroaching on anybody's

welling. Well, the crowd continued to grow, like the Big Well, the crowd continued to grow, like the Big Giart himself, sod at length Mr. Deuglas appeared on the steps of his house. As it was beginning to rain he was accompanied by a policeman who held an umbrella over his head. This circumstance is omitted by the poet of The States, who declares that his here passed out to the balcony—there is no balcony to the house, and a special one for the occasion must have been erected by Aladdin—and was there accested by some one who said, "Judge, put on your hat, you'll take cold." To this overcareful individual, the Judge responded with that promptress and evergy for which he is so conspicuous in debate, "Never mind the hat."

The decision and magnanimity displayed in this remarkable reply produced a proper effect upon the multitude, who, doubtless, looked upon Mr. Douglas's uncovered head as a fit and loyal mark of respect for Popular Sovereignty. They began to cheer, and when the cheering subsided Mr. Douglas began his speech, of which all that need be said is that it is a rehash of the twaddle he has

be said is that it is a rehash of the twaddle he has been uttering for the last six months about section-

alism and fanaticism.

The secret of the neglect with which Mr. Douglas has been treated in Washington since his return, so different from the attention which he attracted so different from the attention which he attracted last session, is explained by the prevalence of an opinion that he is broken down politically; that he is a used up man. When he enters, on Monday norning, the Senate Chamber, he will not find there one man et either party who cares a button for him, unless it be Stuart of Michigan. The Administration Senators hate and despise him. Last session they hated and feared him. But he is powerless now and there are none so noor as to do him. erless now, and there are none so poor as to do him reverence. The Republicans regard him with indifference. He rendered them service last year in opposing Lecompton, and in return he was sustained and encouraged by the Republican Senators. But since he has grounded his arms and capitulated to the leaders of his party, they look upon him as a faithless ally, who hadn't pluck enough to carry out the work he engaged in.

A STAGE DRIVER FROZES TO DEATH .- At an early hour last evening as one of the Broadway and Housten-street omnibuses was proceeding up town, the driver became utterly helpless from the effects of the xtracrdinary frost which prevailed throughout yesterday. The last time that he was recognized alive was at the corner of Heuston street and Broadway, where he stopped the stage and one of the passengers got out. After this he proceeded on his route, and on arriving at the term nos the horses dragged the stage into the yard. This circumstance attracted the attention of some of the attendants, who shouled to the driver. He save no answer, and one of the men who ascended the box found bim dead.

It is rumored also that a driver on one of the Bowery and Grand street stages became so powerless that he fell from his box while the vehicle was in mo-

ton. avenue stage line had their hands and feet frozen so severely that they had to desist their labors for the

One of the drivers on the Eighth-avenue line of cars was also so thoroughly under the weather that he had to be removed from his position, and it is said that he is not expected to live.

TROUBLE AREAD. - A communication, of which the ollowing is a copy, was received by Deputy Superintendent Carpentor last night:

tendent Carpentor last night:

City INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.

DANIEL CARPENTER, e.g., Deputy Superintendent.

Bear Sir. Having been informed that certain persons combuplets an Illegal entry into the public offices of this Department to-morrow (Tuesday) morning—said offices being located at No. I Centre street, and at Easex Market, corner of Grand and Resex streets—I deem it my duty to make application to you to request that such Palice force may be detailed at the offices mentioned as shall be regulate to office I protection against such likegal entry, and to preserve the public peace.

Very respectfully yours.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

The contemplated trouble is canned by Mayor Tie-

The contemplated trouble is caused by Mayor Tiematn's movement to appoint Mr. Morton's successorthe matter being now under consideration by the Common Council.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police will not interfire, we understand, except to preserve the public peace should the services of the Police be deemed

ANTI-TARMANY PRIMARIES. -The Primary Elections of the Asti-Tammany Democracy were held last even-ing in the different Wards of the city. By a resolution, was arranged that the two Committees of the Auti-Tan many Democracy—the People's and the Regulars' -should unite in the election of a single Committee for the year.

-The Hor, Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, who was wounded in a duel, expects to be able to leave his room n about three weeks.

THE CUBAN INVASION.—The schooner Julia M. Halleck, Capt. Clark, arrived at this port on Saturday, from St. Jago de Cobs, bringing thirty-two Americans, who had visited Cuba for the purpose of working on a new railroad, and whose presence had given rise to the rumors of another American demonstration against Cuba were at oursest a few weeks ago. These men had been induced to go to Cuba by the following advertisement, which appeared in The San of Nov. 2:

Sun of Nov. 2:

"WANTED-Immediately, 200 men, to go to the Island of Cubs, to work on a railroad. Waste \$40 a month and found. Apply immediately to Captain Goadon, No. 199 West street."

"On applying, they learned that their services were needed as laborers on the railroad from San Jago to Triniand. They were to get \$20 a month and found. Under these representations they left New-York in the back Linds Staart on the 17th of November, reaching St. Jago on the 28th, when the arguing of the Comback Linda Stuart on the 17th of November, reaching St. Jago on the 28th, when the agents of the Company backed out of their engagement, but offered the men 75 cents for every working day; wished them to engage for a year; charged them double the ordinary price for necessary articles of food and clothing, and told them that if they refused to work they would be put in chains. The deladed men, naturally indignant, refused to accorde to these offers, and represented their situation to the Governor of St. Jaso. In a few days, the captain of the police directed them to return to this country, and they embarked in the Julis M. Hallock, arriving at this port on Saturday. They intend to bring legal action overheard he allegory; "your honor's growin' very fat since ye wint away."

Upon which the poet of the States again breaks out into an epic chaot: "But he is no little giant! this city.

Greeted them to return to this country, and they embarked in the Jails M. Hallock, arriving at this port on Seturday. They intend to bring legal action against the Company, which has its hadquarters in [Evening Post.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BY THE TAX-

MANY SOCIETY. The arriversary of the Battle of New-Orleans celebrated last evening, at Tammany Hell, under the anspices of the Temmany Society, by a ball and colletion. The Old Wigwam was appropriately decorated with bunting and the escutchests of different States. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, there was a large attendance of citizens and ladies.

Is the early part of the evening, the members of the Ten many S. ciety marched into the Wigwam, led by Grand Sichem Isaac V. Fowler. Here the Grand Sachem made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the Society, its history in the past, and its objects. At 12 o'clock the members and invited guests took their rents at the tables arranged in the Coal Hole, and par-

tock of a sumptuous collation.

While the feart was proceeding, a good Democrat, boiling over with superabundant cothusiasm and mixed liquors, was very desirous of making a speech, which the company seemed indisposed to hear. The police invited him to leave, which he was in-disposed to do, saying that he had come to hear Dan. Sickles speak. As he was escreted from the room involuntarily, he called off to know if

Dar. was going to see him put out!"
but the honorable gentleman seemed insensible to the eppeal of his admirer, who was subsequently ejected from the premiers. When the table had been oleared, the Grand Sachem announced the regular toasts, as follows:

1. The Day we Celebrate Forty five years ago a son of fam Orleans.
Sactem ELIJAH F. PURDY, the "Old War-horse of the Democracy," responded in a brief and appropriate

speech.

2. James Buchenan, President of the United States-The integrity interests and honor of the Union are safe beneath his

Integrity interests and honor of the Union are sale beneath his guardianchip.

The Hon. Dan Sickles responded. He reaffirmed the sentiments of the toast, and instituted a comparison between the present Administration and the earlier days of the Republic. He held that aside from Mr. Buchapan's latest messages, nothing since the days of Jackson could compare with it. He was not only a good statesman and a good Democrat, but was also a good party man, and stood by Tammany Hall. Recently, when asked by Tammany Hall. Recently, when asked to state what flag he recognized in the City of New-York amid the contending factions of warring elements, be proclaimed to all whom it might concern that he stood upon the p'avform of Tammany Hall. In conclusion, the speaker predicted that through the policy of Mr. Buchanan the country would go forward in increasing presperity, and would extend its area. While Mr. Sickles was speaking, a brickbat made

its way through the window, near the Grand Sathem's chair, without a ticket, as was believed by intelligent

chair, without a ticket, as was believed by intelligent persons present.

3. John C. Breckinridge, Pice-President of the United States—V. ung, sellant, and affect. High as he already stands in the hearts of the people, there is a brighter feture be one him.

Mr. John McCunn responded:

4. A Name Emboland in our Country's Gratitude—We drink in alsence the memory of Andrew Jackson. Dant in slience 5. The Congress of the Caired States—By feltiafully respecting the rights of each responded States—By feltiafully respecting the rights of each respondent to the Caired States—Our gallant Soldiers and Saliors! Frompt in the nour of danger to protect our pation al honor, on sea and land. The Republic they protect and diginify will not be found ungrateful. No response.

7. The Heroes of our Reselvation—The character and virtues of George Wathington—the wisdom and divine inspiration of Thomas Jederson—are among the most procious legacies laberlied by American freemen. No response at the State and City of New York—Imperial by position, and exhaustless in capa-titles for good: May there be only one political church within our borders, and that confessing the faith of the democratio metroposis.

Mr. Howar B. Persities responded.

of the democratic metropois.

Mr. Hosea B Penkins responded.

2 The American Press—A mighty engine to assist the Right; with of secretary the Wrong: May its powers be directed to sestain the best interests of the country.

to estain the best interests of the country.

Responded to by W. H. BROWN.

10. Woman—The social conqueror and civilizer of our sex.

To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune.

Mr. Skaman responded.

11. The Spread of Enlightenment and Liberty—The Queen of the Antilles has been too long a spinster: May she soon enter into the United States.

into the United States.

Major Kimballs responded.
12. Civil and Religious Liberty—Two fundamental Rights, which Democracy is established to maintain.

Capt. Lyon made a brief response.

13. The Tammany Society—Though last, not least, in affections; though last, not least, in an illustrious past, at future of still nobler usefulness: May its existence be as ste as the principles which it inculoates.

THE MARINE SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY

The Arnual Meeting of the Marine Society of this port was held last evening, at the United States Ho-iel, Fulton street—the President, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, in the chair. About fifty hale and hearty

MARSHALL, in the chair. About fifty halo and hearty master marshers were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Capt. Tinkham, the Secretary, presented his armusi report showing that during the peat year eighteen new members and three honorary members had been elected. The honorary members were Daniel F. Tis mann, P. H. Copeland and J. H. Brundage. The Society had lest the following members: Captallierry Russell, George B. Cottle, John A. Gilleapis, Joseph Hamston, Samuel Rich, Richard L. Ward, Joseph Hamston, Samuel Rich, Richard L. Ward, Joseph Hamston, E. Hander, J. Westlander, Henry Russell, George B. Cottle, John A. Grinsspe, Joseph Hamilton, Samuel Rob, Richard L. Ward, John H. Williams, E. Hawkins, J. A. Whitemore, J. G. W. Trask, A. H. Calhoun, C. D. Ludlow. There were 62 widows on the pension list, 23 of whom drew \$70 each, 10 \$30 each, and 29 \$20 a year. Four widows had departed this life, and four others had applied for their places on the pension list. The funds of the Society, amounting to \$6,450, were securely invested in bonds and mortgages on productive real estate in this city and Brooklyn.

Mr. James Copeland submitted the Treasurer's report, as follows:

report, as follows:

The hamble address of the Marine Society of the City of New May 17 PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

While we participate in the avely joy that appears dispersed through all Rarks of People, we beg Leave to approach your Excellency to other you our Congratulations upon your return to this city, and the happy Termination of a War in which you have suntained a most conspicuous and Glorious Part.

It were needless to resount, because the World already knows, the singular Virtues you have diplayed in every stage of a Contest which, on the part of America, was unparalleled for Officulties and Dangers. Nor is it for us to expatiate on that Disinteriatedness and Particition, that Valour and Pesseverance that Cooliness and Particition, that Valour and Pesseverance that to the province of History, and inappy will that Historian be who shell succeed in a Task which even the ablest might tremble to undertake.

But it is not for publick Virtues alone your Excellency is distinguished, let the numerous officers and soldiers who have braved with you the Perils of the Field, and are now the Compations of your Glory again declare as they often have declared, how embarrassed they were to determine, when Eventual to admer or seer you; for, while on the one hand they were actualished at the mittery Talents and Vurtues of their General they were drawn to advers you, by the irres-vible Attractions of such Politaness and Condescensie a, such Humanity and Sweetness of Disposition, as were rever perhaps, before exhibited by any other Commanner.

Your Excellency is now returning from your Labours happily and gloriourly accomplished, to the shade of private its—duw Gloriours Situation! when you consider that the Bissungs and Applainess of all good men and Levers of their Country follow you and that your Services will be ever head in grateful Remembers, hopting that t

New York, New 72th, 17th.

To the Marine Scorety of the Cuty of New York.

GENTLEMEN:

I consider myself highly honored by the polite attention shows me in your address, and the too partial marker in which you are pleased to express your sense of my public and private conduct; at the same time I have the pleasure to assure the Society that I am extremely happy in becoming a member of this humans and excellent Institution.

To have sondected as a nation with so much digit y and propriety, through the unparalled difficulties and dangers of an arduous context—to have socental excellent for the condition of the same into Virginia.

A portion of a comb boaring the name of George Washing too has been found at Valley Forge, and it is suppressed to be one lost by him during the Berefelioner.

MINO THE

Basis of Independence, will over reflect the trust gray on the Patriots of the present age, and afford the ampiest field of description for the future Historiae.

It would be a mark of the greatest inscaability in me not to partake in the public Joy, or not to derive antennessal degree of satisfaction from the approbation of good men and Lovers of their Country. Believe me, Gentlessen, I shall return to private life impressed with the most pleasing sensations—a recolvention of the bappy seems to which I have lately been a witness will attend me in my solitary walks and their me in the shade of retirement.

(aignes) GEO. WASHINGTOM.

New York, Nth Nov., 1783. New York, 35th Nov., 1763.

To his Excellency General Chievov, esq., Covernor, General and Commonders Chief of all the Militis and admiral of the Newy of the State of New York.

The humber address of the Marine Society of the City of Son York, de.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXELLENCY:
At the time when every bear attached to the Libertice of this at the time when every bear attached to the Libertice of this

alted statious.

Much might be said in commendation of your Excellency, which we are forced to omit, is sting the Abandance of our Applaces, you might mistake for adulation, the appuine explaines of our Hearts, but you will permit us for once to seeders that those who are intequalited may know, that you are not more distinguished amonast us for your steady Zeal and attrebuness to your Country, transfer a refined Hammarly, which adde Lustre to all your othe. Virtues.

To be "Fert to the Laime a d Eyes to the Blind, and to make the widow's heart sing for Joy," has long ocen your Employment and Delight; a Dispation so nepsity moulded to generous some of the first objects of our lastitation could not but call our Attention to your Excellency an Institution could not be treat and founded on the principles of Senevoistics said publish the Charles of Senevoistics and to exhibit this publish testinguing of their Regard for your Forest and the masser of tent Name on the Rolls of the Society and to exhibit this publish testinguing of their Regard for your Forest have a and mently elected you of a of treit members, and copy of the Charles, the certificate and copy of the Charle

by order of the Society
ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, Secretary
New York, November 27, 1783 SOV. CLISTON'S REPLY.

See York, November 27, 1783

60V. CLISTON'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:

I accept with pleasure the Testimony given of your Esteem in electing me to be a member of your Seciety; and in the persussion that it may be productive of essential Benefits to this commercial State, I shall be happy to serve the true Interests and pursue the just objects of so taudable an Institution.

I very certically reciprocate, dientlemen, your congratulations on the Reestablishment of puolic Tracquiity. That this happy Event sas been so appearing accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of Heaven. It was the kindness of Providence smiring on a just cause which maying and accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of Heaven. It was the kindness of Providence smiring on a just cause which maying and accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of Heaven. It was the kindness of Providence smiring on a just cause which maying and accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of the switch and the same part of the same accomplished must be accomplished must be a supply rewarded by a view of them Blessings which are new placed within the reach of my fellow-citizens.

The honer they have conferred in electing me to be their Crief Magistrate, and the confidence they have shown by continuing me in that Office, call for more than Gratitude. I shall endeavor to pay the Debt by a vigorous Execution of the Laws, so as to preserve the Peace, Liberty and Safety for walch they have contended.

(Signed) OEO. CLINTOS.

(Signed)
New-York, 28th Nov., 1781 ORO CLINTON

New York, 29th Nov., 1781

Capt. Marshall, in behalf of the members of the Society, then presented Capt. Copelsud, the Tresserve, with a handsome silver pitcher and salver, satisfy inscribed, for his services as Tressurer for the past line teen years. He said: Capt. Copeland, the pleasant duty is devolved upon me to present to you this piece of plate. The members of the Marian long and valuable services as Tressurer, ask year acceptance of this testimonial. Fou have been Tressurer of this Institution for nearly a quarter of the time since its foundation in 1770, the testin year of the reign of George III., about ninety years ago, when the charter was gratted. The careful measer in which you have conducted the financial afters of this Society, your attention to its interests, and year major the highest commendation. I have scarcely ever felt more gratification, and I consider it a privilege to be one or the number upon this occasion to present you with this token of our regard. This feeling, sir, is greatly augmented by the fact that I am quite ture test you will appreciate the compliment, coming, as it does, from your friends, being the reward of valuable services devoted to one of the noblest charities in this community. In saying this much, I certually express the sectiments of every member with whom you have been acquaisted. Long may you eajly this well-earred reputation. Sir, I could was that this test, pleasant as it is, might have afforded more interestingly to you all. But to mase, I am sure, would the occasion have afforded more incore personal gratification than to myself. It is a subject full of interest, and so agreeable that I trust is cannot fail to warm the heart of every member of this society. I will not longer date to you but if close my remarks with wishing that your fature days may be your happiest, and trast of every member of this scriety. I will not longer date you, but will close my remarks with wishing that your fature days may be your happiest, and trast of every member of this scriety.

have not so often and so pleasantly, shall know a no more, this tribute to your character may decord your children as an evidence of a valuable and we spent life.

Cept. Coper.and replied, thanking the Society for
their very graticying appreciation of his services, and
stated that, as Treasurer, he had received and disborsed the sum of \$127,674, for the purposes of the

borsed the sum of \$127,674, for the purpose.

Society.

The election of efficers then took place, whon Capt.
C. H. Marshall was reelected President, Capts. J. M.
Ferrier and Thos. Dunham, Vice-Presidents: James
Capt Hand, Trenaurer; Joseph Tlakham, Societary,
and Daniel Lord, Coursel and Attorney.

Capt Masshall returned thanks for the honor of a
reflection for the thiteenth or fourteeath time, and
said that when they choose to put some one better
qualified in his place, he should be happy to vacate
the chair. He then alluded in general terms to the
condition of the institution, and congratulated the
members upon its continued prosperity.

The Standing Committee is as follows:

Trenaux Committee—Cepts J. M. Farrier, Jerusala

Brisding Committee -C. pts. J. M. Ferrier, Jeromini Briggs, Nathani-I Briggs, Sam'l Caudler, Wm. Thomson, Jan Cope 21d, Thos. Durbam A. W. Weiler, E. E. Morges, And B. Swiff, A. C. Marshall, A. S. Clark, Joseph Tinkham. The Society then adjourned, and the company set A curious libel suit has recently come off in Paris. Twelve homeopathic physicists sued the Union Medicale for having asserted that "homeopathy was

"neither a doctrine, nor a science, but a trafe," and that "if an epoch had ever presented itself at which "the method of Hahnemann could be employed by "any one who was not abjectly ignorant—a crack-"brained visionary, or a wretobed charlatan—it was "certainly not the present one." The editors and preprieters of the Union Medicale pleaded, by way of defense and justification, that what they had stated was only the truth. The Tribusal before which the suit was brought, without passing any judgment on the rival claims of allopathy and homeopathy, yet hold that the plaintiffs had no ground of action, and dismissed the case, with costs.

-In a letter received from the Hon. Wm B. Reed, by a friend in Philadelphia, he states that he expected to leave Hong Kong on his way home on the lat of December, via Bombay, and then take the overland December, via Bombay, and then take the overland route, so as to reach America in March next. At the time of writing, Mr. Reed was engaged in arranging the revised tariff, in connection with Lord Elgia and the Chinese Commissioner. Mr. Reed had just returned from Japan, and speaks of that country as surpassingly beautiful, and the people conciliatory and agreeable in their intercourse with strangers.

-The London Wakiy Register states that cor respondence from Rome discredits the assounce need that it is in'ended to elevate Dr. Cullea and the Arch brehop of Beltimore to the cardinalatial dignity.